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IRMA TIMES

An Independent Weekly Newspaper Circulating Throughout Jarrow, Kinross, Orbindale, Zoldavara, Fabyan,
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FIFTH YEAR NO. 2

IRMA, ALBERTA, APRIL 1st 1921

\$1.50 per year in Advance

Government Should Develop Oil Fields

Enough Money Received for Leases to Develop Large Area.

Since January 1st 1920 the Dominion Government has received over half a million dollars (\$529,883.00) for applications for oil leases in Alberta. Since 1905—\$2,384,008.00 has been paid to the Dominion Government for leases in Alberta. Outside of sending Geologists from Ottawa to explore and report on the territory we have never heard of the Government spending any amount of money for development work. One would naturally think, that with prospects that would justify the payment of so large an amount of money the Government would put some of it in development work and prove the various districts where their Geologists have reported good indications of oil. Under the present regulations they probably figure that as long as the rentals keep coming in they are sure of a nice revenue, as when development starts rentals stop. The present form of regulations with their certain amendments from time to time have been in effect since 1905 yet very little real development work has been done. Each lease holder is apparently waiting to see what his neighbor intends doing and the big companies will not do anything till the little fellow has become tired of paying his \$1.00 per acre per year for rental or until the Minister at Ottawa decides to cancel him for non-payment of rentals due. Apparently Ottawa is satisfied as long as they receive the dollar per acre. We believe if the Government reserved all the oil rights and put test wells at places recommended by their Geologists the Province would soon be producing all the Oil and Gasoline needed in Canada.

Our National Railways show a deficit of \$69,593,440 for last year. The general opinion seems to be that the only way to overcome this deficit is to encourage immigration. Immigration of the right class will no doubt help a great deal, but what are these immigrants going to do with all our natural resources all controlled by big capitalists whose only object is to work them so as to control prices. With the great prospects of oil in Alberta and the unlimited supply of coal awaiting development. Not a carload of either of these commodities should be imported from the United States. With Gasoline selling at 25 or 30 cents per gallon (as it is in the United States) instead of 60 cents as it is at present, the thousands of tractors that will be standing idle this spring, could be operated at a profit and an enormous amount of extra grain planted for next fall's harvest.

No railway can help having a deficit unless it can secure sufficient traffic to pay the overhead and operating expenses. There is enough good vacant land and enough natural resources adjacent to our national transcontinental lines in Alberta to produce revenue enough to pay all this deficit provided the proper method can be worked out for bringing the land under production and properly developing the natural resources.

With the present high cost of freight rates, and the prohibitive cost of oil and gasoline this traffic will decrease instead of increase. This deficit will have to be met by the levy of more taxes while a country with all the natural resources we possess should be able to make enough from these resources to help reduce our taxes, we understand CHILE from the production of nitrate (Salt Peter) alone pays all the expenses of the state and the settlers are all free of taxes. What a heaven Canada would be without taxes. We could afford to pay the extra passenger fare charged on our National Owned passenger trains. With a few deep wells put down between Moniton, Czar, Irma, Viking and Birch Lake we believe a large enough territory would be developed to supply all Canada with fuel and oil at less than half the present price. Also our poor defunct railways would soon be so busy that instead of a deficit the Government would be able to earn a substantial revenue.

PLEBISCITE ON LIQUOR ACT FAVORED BY CABINET AND LIBERAL PRIVATE MEMBERS

A provincial plebiscite to allow the people of Alberta to say whether they wish direct and full government control of the liquor traffic, or further restrictive legislation to make the province "bone dry" will be submitted to a vote in Alberta late next summer or early in the fall.

At the caucus of government private members with the cabinet ministers, this policy was briefly discussed and met the individual approbation of a huge majority of the members present.

No vote or definite action on the plan, however, was taken for the reason that the major part of the time of the caucus was put in discussing the subject of aid of irrigation projects. It was nearly midnight when the caucus, having settled the irrigation question, took up the subject of possible government control of the sale of liquor along the lines of the British Columbia plan. From numerous sources of information it is learned that the holding of such a plebiscite is a foregone conclusion, and about the only question now agitating the members is at what date the plebiscite should be held. A majority of them appear to favor holding it late in the year in order to give the fullest possible opportunity to those supporting prohibition and a "bone dry" province, and their opponents, the moderationists, to discuss publicly on the platform the merits of government control versus a prohibition "bone-dry" policy.

In the mean time, it is proposed that very little change be made in the present liquor act. It is likely that a regulation will be approved reducing the amount of liquor which may be sold on a physician's prescription from 40 ounces, as at present, to 24 ounces, a reduction of some 16 ounces. There is also a possibility that, pending the plebiscite the number of prescriptions which a physician is allowed to write monthly may be cut down from 150 per month as at present to 100 or even less. These changes, however, would be changes in the regulations fixed by the attorney general's department, and not an amendment to the act.

The weight of opinion of private members in favor of holding a provincial plebiscite on the subject of government control is swayed by the recent plebiscite prohibiting interprovincial shipment of liquor, and the rapidly swelling petition for government control of the traffic. The prohibitionists claim that the vote on prohibition of interprovincial shipments was a mandate to the government to make the province "bone-dry", a claim which is vigorously disputed by the moderationists, who assert that many electors voted for stopping interprovincial importation by private individuals as a step toward complete control of the traffic by the government. Between these two fires, the government sees the only safe and fair way out to be that of submitting the question in a clear cut form to the people to let all the electors say exactly what they want.

Meanwhile the moderation league will be asked to submit a draft of a bill embodying their views on government control and the sale direct by the government through vendors, under a permit system, of all kinds of liquors, including wines and beer. With such a draft act, it is thought, that the question could be thoroughly threshed out on the hustings so that, in the future, there could be no misunderstanding on the subject, whichever way the vote went.

CHURCH NOTICES. Sunday Services.

Sunday, April 3rd
1 p.m. Preaching at Sunny Brae
3:30 p.m. Preaching at Roseberry
7:30 p.m. Preaching at Irma

Sunday, April 10th
11 a.m. Preaching at Ross
3 p.m. Preaching at Alma Mater
7:30 p.m. Preaching at Irma
Sunday School Sessions Every Sunday
1 p.m. at Ross; 2 p.m. at Alma Mater
and Irma; 2:30 p.m. at Roseberry.
Everybody is cordially invited to these services.
C. G. Hockin, Pastor.

Don't forget the UFA motion pictures on Saturday evenings at eight-thirty o'clock.

- Quality Merchandise -

MEN'S JERSEYS

Surely and steadily the Jersey for a work garment is gaining in favor. They are neater than the average work shirt, combining durability with appearance and comfort. We have two new lines that are attractive value.

Men's heavy Cotton Jerseys made with band neck and long sleeves, all sizes \$1.00. Men's "Scott Knit" pure wool Jerseys, band neck, all sizes and colors, each \$4.50.

CHILDREN'S PLAY SUITS

The ideal garment for the little tots, all sizes up to 5 years, coming in galatea and Jersey knit. Separate knickers and vest they are so easily laundered, and so very durable, per suit, \$1.35 and \$1.50.

We have new arrivals in some nationally known and advertised lines of Men's Wear, that assure you the BEST in style and service.

"House of Hobberlin" Clothes.

"Arrow" Shirts and Collars.

"Acme" Gloves.

"Hydro City" work Shoes.

"Zimmerknit" Summer Wear.

The best costs you but little more when you buy it, and saves you money in the end.

CORSETS.

What so many women have been looking for, a corset that fits fashionably and comfortably. One that looks as good as new after washing. A corset that is guaranteed not to rust, break, or tear. All these qualities are assured in WARNER'S GUARANTEED RUST-PROOF CORSETS. A nice range of different models, priced so reasonably, \$1.95-\$5.00.

SWEATER WOOL.

A new range of lovely sweater wool for summer knitting. A fine soft 4-ply yarn in a range of beautiful shades, put up in 2 oz.

J. C. McFARLAND & CO.

SHOWER FOR BRIDE-TO-BE.

Tuesday evening, March 23rd, a number of neighbors and friends met at the Edmonds' residence when a shower was held in honor of Miss Mabel Edmonds of her coming marriage to Mr. L. L. Moore. A large assortment of useful and appropriate gifts were presented the bride-to-be. The following assisted with the donations: Mr. and Mrs. O. Bethge, Mr. and Mrs. McLeod, Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Jones, Mrs. R. J. Tate, Mr. Geo. Man-ner, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Toll, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Bassett, Mr. and Mrs. W. Ketchin, Mr. F. Keller, Miss Hazel Murphy, Mrs. R. J. Tate, Mr. T. Hodson, Miss A. Fleuwelling, Mrs. C. G. Hockin, Miss Bessie Barker, Miss Reba Coper, Miss Sadie Lennen, Mrs. W. Blankenship, Mrs. E. J. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Marberry, Mrs. H. Patterson, Miss M. Clarke, Mrs. H. W. Love, Mr. Lornie Lefsen, Mrs. W. B. Peterson, Mrs. Wm. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. McGregor, Mr. and Mrs. N. M. Matheson, Miss Nellie Hienz, Mr. Utley, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Marberry, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Grayden, Mrs. F. W. Watkinson, Mrs. Carl Christensen, Miss Inez Fenton, Mr. S. J. Brown, Mrs. G. A. Trip, Mr. E. H. Brown.

HAPPILY WEDDED.

A quiet wedding took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. Edmonds of Irma on Thursday afternoon March 24th when Leslie Louis Moore and Mabel Margaret Edmonds were united in marriage. After the ceremony which was performed by the Rev. C. G. Hockin. A very bountiful wedding supper was spread and enjoyed by all present. The bride and groom left on the evening train for a short trip and on their return expect to make a home for themselves on a farm in the Batts district.

The monthly U. F. A. meeting will be held on Wednesday afternoon, April 6th, at two o'clock. All members are urged to be present as important items of business are to be discussed.

See J. W. Wyatt for your automobile licence for 1921 at once.

BUY FROM US

FOR LESS.

DRY-GOODS

IN THIS LINE WE ARE RECEIVING NEW GOODS AND AS OUR STOCK WAS VERY LOW WE CAN ASSURE YOU OF SOME SPLENDID VALUES. WE DO NOT MARK OUR GOODS HIGH TO MAKE UP FOR SPECIAL PRICES ON OTHER LINES. THE RESULT IS WE HAVE SOME EXTRA QUALITIES MARKED CLOSE TO SUIT THE CONDITIONS.

BOOTS and SHOES

OUR STOCK IS THE LARGEST IN TOWN ALL BOUGHT FROM THE MAKERS AND WE SHOULD BE ABLE TO PLEASE YOU.

GROCERIES.

NO ONE CAN UNDER SELL US (QUALITY CONSIDERED) YOU SHOULD BUY THIS LINE HERE ALWAYS.

FORMALINE

WE HAVE IT NOW, 2s, 5s and 10 lb JUGS.

Mayer's Gopher Poison

STOCK HERE IN A FEW DAYS.

EGGS

ARE LOW IN PRICE. OUR MANAGER IS AGENT FOR THE GOVERNMENT MARKETING SERVICE AND CAN SHIP EGGS FOR YOU BETTER SEE HIM.

**Irma Co-operative Co.,
Ltd.**

BRITISH EDITORS' OPINION.

This paper has just received a booklet entitled "What British Editors Say About Canada", which has just been issued by the Canadian Department of Immigration and Colonization. It contains brief comments on Canada made by members of the Imperial Press Association who visited this country last summer. The booklet has been issued mainly for circulation in the Old Country, and readers of this paper may have copies forwarded to any friends in the Old Country who are interested in Canada by sending the names and addresses to the Director of Publicity, Department of Immigration and Colonization, Ottawa. No charge is made for the booklet or for postage on it.

BUYS IMPROVED FARM.

Mr. D. S. Robertson, of Vancouver, B. C., has bought the south half section 1-46-9 from Mr. Jones who intends settling in Seattle. Mr. Robertson has moved his family on the property and is preparing to put a crop in this spring. The land is just three miles northeast of town. We join in welcoming Mr. and Mrs. Robertson to the Irma district.

MRS. ELLIOTT HURT.

On Tuesday of last week Mrs. J. H. Elliott met with a very painful accident when she accidentally stepped in the open trap door and fell in the cellar under the house. According to the last reports we received she is resting nicely.

If your grocer were greedy for profits he would not be content to sell and recommend Red Rose Tea at a less profit than he makes on other teas.

But it is a fact that he does make less on Red Rose than on other teas, and he recommends it because he knows its quality is the best.

Taxation in Canada

(Second Article)

The enormous sums of money required for the purpose of carrying on the war necessitated the finding of new sources of national revenue not only in Canada but in all countries. The money had to be obtained quickly and in large sums. Existing sources of revenue were expanded to the full extent possible and existing taxes were increased. But that was not sufficient—entirely new schemes in taxation had to be evolved and for the most part they had to take the form of the imposition of direct taxes.

It was of the utmost importance, however, that such taxes, while capable of producing large sums, should be so devised as not to place an undue handicap on the producing capacity of the people and the country, because if wars of equal importance that the producing powers of the country should be expanded to their utmost and every possible precaution taken not to hamper or curtail production.

The tremendous demand for war equipment and materials of all kinds for the huge armies in the field led to an almost immediate expansion in certain lines of industry, demand exceeded production, and as a natural and inevitable consequence prices rose to unprecedented figures. It was equally natural and inevitable that those men who were engaged in such lines of industry should reap enormous financial benefits and amass great wealth. Thus arose the body of profiteers.

Soon there was a widespread and very popular demand that in levying taxation for war purposes, the Government should specifically single out those who were making money in hitherto unknown quantities because of the war. Responding to that demand the Governments in many countries imposed Excess Profits taxes. In theory such taxes may have been sound enough; in practice they worked out very badly, and in many ways detrimental to the country. In some cases they operated to discourage legitimate business initiative and enterprise; they discouraged development and expansion; they encouraged recourse to all sorts of devious methods for covering up profits, and led to wasteful methods in business and unnecessary expenditures under the heading of so-called expenses of business. And in the cases of individuals and firms doing business in a comparatively small way but under great difficulty they were an actual cause of embarrassment. It is now frankly recognized that, instead of taxing excess profits, steps ought to have been taken to prevent their accumulation in the first instance.

Before such excess profits taxes were imposed in Canada some men and corporations had made many millions. In Canada a second blunder was made when the first war loans were issued free from taxation. The way was at once opened for the investment of these millions; and of other accumulated wealth, in the safest kind of security, at a high rate of interest, and absolutely guaranteed from taxation, and consequently freed from liability to contribute anything to the upkeep of government or towards the cost of the war. In a word, those best able to pay were relieved of that responsibility and necessity.

Another step in the evolution of war taxation in Canada was taken by the imposition of a Federal income tax—a field of taxation which had hitherto been regarded as pertaining to the provinces and municipalities. A proper Income Tax is, however, generally recognized as being a fair and proper method, provided the conditions under which it is levied and the machinery devised for its administration and collection are fair and just. In Canada, however, the methods devised for the imposition and collection of the Income Tax are such as to arouse most bitter feelings on the part of the people. The system is complicated and highly confusing; the administration is autocratic; the manner of enforcing payment intolerable to a democratic and self-respecting people, and the whole extravagantly expensive in operation.

Instead of a simple plan of administration and collection through existing municipal agencies being followed, a most elaborate department was created, employing a small army of men and women. The most minute detailed information is called for, and an outrageous list of penalties provided for even minor breaches in the observance of this elaborate scheme. There are normal taxes, super-taxes, percentage additional taxes, additions for this and subtractions for that, and penalties galore, until the proverbial Philadelphia lawyer would be hard put to it to know what is required of the ordinary individual citizen and what is not.

As a result there has sprung into existence a new group of middlemen who are reaping a rich reward in advising the poor bewildered citizen how to make out a tax return and thus keep himself out of the clutches of a law he has no desire nor deliberate intention of disobeying. Canada's Income Tax seems to have been framed upon the assumption that the citizens of this Dominion are essentially dishonest and unpatriotic, and in not a few instances the tax is being administered in much the same spirit. All right in principle, the Income Tax in Canada is sadly in need of reform in its details and administration.

A Pointed Protest.

At a dinner given by that famous "Committee of One Hundred on Ireland" at Chicago, Judge Cohalan, of New York, said that the British Empire must be dismembered if the Empire is to have peace. What had this peculiar American been drinking? Would he stop to think what would have happened to the Statue of Liberty if the British fleet had not been on the job in 1914?—Victoria Times.

Winnipeg Water Consumption.

"Exclusive of 89 million gallons of water used in street flushing, fire fighting and for other communal purposes, the city of Winnipeg consumed during the last nine months of 1920 a total of four and a quarter billion and forty million gallons of water, the total cost of which was \$147,291 according to a report by the Superintendent of Waterworks to the civic authorities.

Send for Book of Recipes, FREE



Makes every dish—even bread pudding—more popular with children and grown folks. Rich, pure, wholesome, economical.

To be had at all Grocers.

THE CANADA STARCH CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL

Crown Brand Syrup
The Great Sweetener

The Heart of a Watch

The Balance-Wheel Pulsates Some 432,000 Times a Day.

The heart of a watch is the balance-wheel and unless it is perfectly constructed and made to withstand varying changes in temperature it will not pulsate accurately, and will soon cause the watch to lose or gain. On account of the different temperatures which the ordinary watch must withstand, it is necessary for the balance-wheel to be made of metals which expand and contract at rates which offset each other. For this reason the wheel is made of finely-tempered steel, while set around the rim in such a manner as to preserve perfect balance are bits of brass which act as a check upon the expansion or contraction of the steel. When it is remembered that the balance-wheel of a watch pulsates some 432,000 times a day, and that the delicate mechanism must be adjusted to withstand changes of temperature ranging from body-heat to a number of degrees below zero, it will be seen that precautions such as the use of at least two metals are essential to the operation of a watch which will keep perfect time.

Ladies Remove Their Corns In a Very Simple Way

No pain, no trouble, costs only a quarter. It is a very simple thing to point out on a small application of good old Putnam's night and morning. To remove corns, get entirely free from them, use Putnam's Corn & Wart Extractor. It is guaranteed. 25c at all dealers. Refuse a substitute.

Naturally He Felt Blue.

"What are your hopes for the future?" asked the solemn man. "I have none just now," replied the youth. "Tomorrow is my girl's birthday, and I am worrying about this present."

A GENTLE LAXATIVE FOR THE CHILDREN

Mothers—the surest way of keeping your little ones well and happy; whether it is the new-born babe or the growing child—is to keep the bowels regular and their stomach sweet. Nine-tenths of all childhood ailments are the result of clogged bowels and sour stomach. The most necessary and the best medicine for little ones is a gentle laxative—something that will relieve constipation; sweeten the stomach and promote rest and natural sleep. Such a medicine is Baby's Own Tablets. They are a gentle and efficient laxative; are absolutely guaranteed free from opiates or other injurious drugs and may be given to the youngest infant with perfect safety. They banish constipation and indigestion; break up colds and simple fevers and give the baby that health and content which all children should have. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

British coins prior to the coming of the Anglo-Saxons were modeled after Phoenician coins brought by traders.

Rheumatism Relieved In 3 to 5 Days. A new and wonderful medicine in the treatment of acute or inflammatory rheumatism, chronic rheumatism, lumbago, neuralgia, and all ailments due to rheumatism. It often cures in 3 to 5 days. At drugists.

If a man is ignorant he may learn, but if he knows too much there is no hope for him.

Mothers Value This Oil.—Mothers who know how suddenly cruel may seize their children and how necessary prompt action is in supplying relief, at once keep at hand a supply of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, because experience has taught them that this is an excellent preparation for the treatment of this ailment. And they are wise, for its various uses render it a valuable medicine.

To Preserve Forests.

Colonel Gibson, of the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills, Limited, writing to the Toronto Globe, tells of what his company is doing in this way of reforestation. It is gratifying to learn that for a number of years this large organization has maintained a department giving special attention to reforestation and the preservation of existing forests, and that last season it spent \$100,000 on this work. The company maintains a nursery in which over half a million seedlings are growing, and these will be transplanted on Crown lands.

Possible Ancestor of Man.

The skull of an animal which, as shown by the teeth, unquestionably belongs to the great race which includes ourselves and monkeys, and which may therefore be that of an ancestor of man, has been dug up by the Smithsonian Institute in Central Montana. But the institute believes the animal was not a monkey. So far as is known there never were any monkeys living in what is now the United States.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

W. N. U. 1359

NORTH DAKOTA

IN A BAD WAY FINANCIALLY

State Credit Shattered And Receivership Has Been Suggested.

POLITICS IN FINANCE

A Situation Which Should Be Carefully Studied By Those Who Propose Government Banks in Canada.

The advantages of the Canadian branch bank system are being more and more appreciated in the United States. Floyd W. Paxson, in the "Saturday Evening Post," declares that money is cheaper in Canada than in the U.S. because of the efficient banking system. The collapse of the banking system in North Dakota is responsible for general criticism of the attempts at socialistic financing in that state which should be carefully considered by those who advocate government banks in Canada. Bank managers should post themselves on these developments as providing an effective reply to the critics of the Canadian banks.—J. W. T.

There is a lesson for the radicals of Canadian provincial finance in the latest fiasco of North Dakota banking and finance. American bankers, both East and West, during the week turned down North Dakota's proposed \$600,000 bond issues, though tempted with a 9 per cent. interest rate.

"It is a significant commentary on North Dakota's situation that efforts to borrow money for the state at 9 per cent. interest have failed, while South Dakota sold \$500,000 of rural credit bonds bearing 6 per cent. interest in Chicago last month at a premium," declares the New York Times.

"What has been happening in North Dakota is the outcome of political interference with the operations of business banking," says the New York Journal of Commerce, adding, "banking is emphatically the line of business in which politics or political considerations should have no part and produce dangerous conditions most quickly."

North Dakota's banking misery has been further accentuated by an announcement this week of the 35th state bank failure, the outcome of a situation that bears particular significance in the North. The result of the present class legislation in banking North Dakota has learned the lesson that seems to face some of our own province, if they persist in radical finance, that no one state can exist a law unto itself; that sooner or later it will find itself in the hands of its neighbor. Its behavior in the meantime must be such that its neighbor will at all times—in fact or in name—be willing to extend the hand of friendship. To-day North Dakota's neighbors refuse to be "friendly" because of the "unfriendly" behavior of North Dakota's neighbors refuse the loan that North Dakota needs.

"A complete turnover of the State Government and abandonment of the socialistic program is to be believed, restore confidence in North Dakota among investors and probably nothing else would do it," comments the Minneapolis correspondent of the New York Times, adding: "That is something which North Dakota would be well to consider for herself without outside dictation."

Political Interference.

North Dakota's predicaments in business and banking come at an opportune time for war possible sympathizers with the non-partisan drive in our Canadian West, for North Dakota's banking and business were primarily upset by political interference. The banks so said not to be insolvent in the usual sense, but simply to be carrying long term and overdue loans with the non-partisan effort to sustain the local farmers during a period of stress. According to others, there is in the North Dakota institutions a great deal of paper secured by farm products at excessive prices, which can be liquidated only in the event that these products return to their old high-price level—a most unlikely development. At all events it is clear that many banks in that part of the state have become badly "tied up" and cannot meet their obligations at once. What is the exact status of the state's own banking enterprises and interests there is said to be no sufficient evidence to show.

Though unable to help the State Treasury and the State Bank of North Dakota at this time, word comes from Minneapolis that the bankers there are standing by North Dakota banks, all which are said to be in a state of embarrassment due to financial deadlock with the Bank of North Dakota. Predictions are made, according to the New York Times, that the virtual insolvency of the Bank of North Dakota and the closing of the Scandinavian-American

Failure of State Control in Banking.

Liquidation of the Bank of North Dakota means the closing of the only state controlled central bank in the United States. It was organized as the hub of the Non-Partisan League industrial program, with a capital of \$2,000,000 and deposits of over \$200,000,000, due to its being the depository of all state, county and municipal funds by law. For the last four years it has been the dominating figure in North Dakota banking. Business men have always doubted the ability of a state to carry on a bank, build homes, elevators and mills, and extend extensive credit to farmers without getting into difficulties. During the period in which the Non-Partisan League was in power the bank and the program flourished, but with the failure of its political banking and the inability to sell its bonds it began to totter. Expectations of its failure were common among business men some time ago.

Bank of Fargo, N.D., will bring the suspension of perhaps one hundred banks in addition to the thirty-five closed so far.

The elasticity of the Canadian branch bank system becomes more than ever apparent as the result of North Dakota's banking deadlock. "Properly understood," opines the New York Journal of Commerce, the North Dakota banking enterprise ought to be a lesson to the radicals for years to come in respect to the fundamental principles of credit and its extension."

Receivership for the State.

The Wall Street Journal suggests that North Dakota should go into a receivership:

What is obviously needed in the state of North Dakota is a receiver for the state itself. The offer of outside banks, possibly already committed, to finance bonds of the state "bank" is paralleled not by the solvent financing of a well-governed state, taxed reasonably, but by the sale of receivership certificates for a bankrupt corporation which has floundered into enterprise of an increasingly visionary and speculative kind.

On September 25 last our special correspondent in the Northwest fully handled the control of North Dakota by that blatant conspiracy known as the Non-Partisan League. He pointed out the inevitable consequences:

Every North Dakota taxpayer is now unlimited partner in a bank to make large and devastating insolvency a certainty. This is not to say that the bank is insolvent. But the state is insolvent. The bank is moving towards that condition, and as the Townley league owns the president of the bank, the state's stable keeper, the state officials, the courts and the law-makers—a condition which makes New York's Tammany under Bill Tweed, in the early '70s, look like the merest petty farce—it will work out its inevitable conclusion. It is only a question of time.

It was only a question of time—of less than five months, to be exact. Under the austerities of the viceregent, Townley and his gang, the North Dakota taxpayer, which means the North Dakota farmer, was carried into enterprises of which he knew nothing. He was exploited in all of them. It is true that Townley knew as little as the farmer about the capable conduct of solvent business. But all he and his confederates wanted was "sucker" money. They had no more concern for their state's welfare than the Ponzi, Ferdinand Ward or "Get rich quick" Miller.

Accordingly the North Dakota taxpayer was plunged into something euphemistically called "banking," and skinned. He was plunged into flour milling, disastrously. He was introduced in the "independent" marketing of his grain, and milked alike on price and commission. He was taken into a chain-store gamble called "co-operation," and taxed, going and coming. He was fleeced for bail insurance, Bolshevik literature, and teaching in schools, public ownership of both public and private utilities, and a complete Socialist outfit.

He was fleeced again and again. If the state Bank of North Dakota which was not in any real sense of the word but merely a depository of public funds, using liquid assets to finance non-liquid securities, represented the state, as indeed it did, the state is insolvent if the bank is insolvent. Nothing but a virtual receivership will show the North Dakota taxpayer where he stands. When our correspondent wrote, the farmer could have sold his wheat at better than two dollars a bushel, and his own solvency might have enabled him to keep the very best of state wheat. But by his own and the Townley wheat pool the farmer himself is largely insolvent.

North Dakota was not, as the Non-Partisan Leaguers so proudly boasted, a laboratory for progress and freedom kept for the town of Elizabeth, New Jersey, had an admirable moral effect on city government everywhere. It is to the country's credit that it is necessary to go back nearly fifty years to find that parallel.

Pulp and Paper to United States. The American Consul at Vancouver, British Columbia, reports that pulp and paper exports to the United States from the province amounted to approximately \$100,000,000 in 1920. The value of exports of these products to Philippine Islands amounted to \$195,269 as against \$66,269 in 1919 and to Hawaiian Islands \$26,100 as compared with \$1,311 in 1919.

Constipation Is Relieved

Prompt—Permanent—Relief

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS rarely fail. Fairly vegetable—act surely but gently on the liver.



Relieve after dinner indigestion—relieve indigestion—improve the complexion—brighten the eyes.

Small Pill—Small Dose—Small Price

"Oral Hygiene" Lay Education Series

"YOUR TEETH"

Local Anesthetics.

By Rea Proctor McGee, M.D., D.D.S., Editor Oral Hygiene.

The local anesthetic is a medicine that temporarily takes away the sensation of feeling from one part of the body, leaving the rest of the body with its normal sensation. We use the word "local" to differentiate this type of an anesthetic from the "general" anesthetic, which takes away the sensation from the entire body by putting the patient to sleep.

The first local anesthetic was cocaine. It was used with varying success, but with a great deal of danger for a number of years. The desirability of a local anesthetic and the danger of cocaine poisoning finally resulted in a series of experiments to find out the exact chemical contents of cocaine. This, fortunately, was discovered and today we have a substance called novocaine—or, to use the proper government word, procaine. This procaine is what we call a synthetic product. A synthetic is a chemical imitation of a natural drug. Procaine contains all of the elements of cocaine, except the poison, and, in addition, it is much more uniform in its strength. The results from its use have been truly remarkable. By using procaine, the dentist is able to take away a sensation from any part of the face or jaws that he may desire.

Formerly the local anesthetic was injected with a hypodermic syringe around the exact spot where the operation was to be performed. But nowadays the injection is made any point upon the main branch of the nerve that supplies the area to be operated upon, and the entire nerve branch is temporarily desensitized so that pain is absent. The use of the local anesthetic in nerve blocking, as this method is called, was almost entirely developed by investigators in America. Fortunately, we are now able to manufacture in this country all of the synthetic drugs that are necessary, so that we never again will be caught with a local anesthetic famine, as we were at the beginning of the war.



Grandfather smiles while Baby tells him how nice his beard feels and how sweet it smells.

The secret is the morning wash with Baby's Own Soap—the soap Mother uses for herself and for the children. Roses of France and other natural perfumes give their aroma to—

BABY'S OWN SOAP

Best for Baby Best for You

WANTED

Send for list of inventions wanted by Manufacturers. Fortunes have been made from simple ideas. "Patent Protection" booklet and "Proof of Conception" on request. HAROLD C. SHIPMAN & CO. PATENT ATTORNEYS

25 BRIMLEY CHAMBERS - OTTAWA, CANADA

Rebellion Days, 1884-85

By O-GEMAS-ES (Little Clerk).

(Copyrighted)

(Continued)

At last it was decided by a majority vote at a large meeting held that a deputation be sent to Louis Riel, at that time in Montana. The delegates selected were Gabriel Dumont, an old leader amongst the plainsmen, Moïse Ouellette, M. Dumas and Jas. Isbister, the latter a Scotch half-breed of a well-known and much respected old northwest family. Many of the British settlers disapproved of sending for Riel, and took little or no further part in the agitation. There was a number who thought it was a good move and that the Ottawa Government would promptly remedy the grievances of the settlers. Riel accompanied the delegates back and began to hold meetings in the different settlements. Amongst other places he spoke to a crowded meeting in Prince Albert, which, however, broke up with a row. At first Riel took a mild tone, but, latterly, becoming more firmly seated as a leader, he began to preach open rebellion, especially among his own countrymen. Even worse, rumors were sent to all Indian encampments telling them all sorts of yarges. That a new era was coming and his leader and prophet was Louis Riel. That the good old days with swarms of buffalo would return and that the position of the Indians would be immensely improved and so on.

About this time, or rather before, Mr. Jas. Isbister became alarmed at Riel's actions and he, with some other settlers of moderate views, decided it would be a good plan to get some able Britisher to associate with Riel and try to hold him in check as much as possible. Very much to my surprise I received word during the winter of 1884-5 from Mr. Isbister and two companions, whose names I have forgotten, but all three were English-speaking. They made the proposition to me, knowing as they said my sympathy with the natives of the country, that I would go back with them, visit Riel, and endeavor to turn his views from a proposed rebellion to a loyal agitation. Needless to say, I refused, and moreover plainly pointed out to them, that it was the greatest mistake bringing Riel into the country, that his hands were still red with blood from the first rebellion with the "murder of Thomas Scott," that he was a fanatic, and would not listen to anyone, not even to the priests of his own faith. In fact during the height of the rebellion he went back on the Roman Catholic religion and attempted to start a new one, with himself as the inspired prophet of it. We had a good talk while on in the night, and before leaving next morning the poor simple chaps thanked me with tears in their eyes for good advice, assured me of their loyal sentiments and stated they intended in future remaining quiet in their homes.

It was fortunate for the settlers in

the west that Riel led the rebellion, for if it had been Gabriel Dumont there would have been a very different story to relate. He was never in favor of making a decided stand against the troops either at Batoche or elsewhere. His aim was guerrilla warfare and cutting off supply trains. With there perfect knowledge of the country and numbers of Indian scouts, no doubt this method would have met with considerable success and probably at a much greater cost to Canada both in lives and money before it would have been finally subdued. So all's well, that ended well.

The pity of it is that, as an armed rebellion was quite uncalled for, any good man given sufficient authority (such as Donald A. Smith in the first rebellion where he acted as special commissioner and did untold good), could have settled the grievances both of settlers and Indians without any bloodshed and at a very moderate outlay compared to the actual cost of the final quelling of the insurrection.

One other incident will close my brief sketches of personal reminiscences in rebellion days. Shortly after the close of the fighting I had occasion to drive into Prince Albert, and between the rivers I came to an Indian encampment of eight or nine teepees. Slowing up my team to see if I knew any of them I was met with an outcry from the women and children and finally recognized them as Stony Creek Indians, or Beatty's Indians as they were known later. At first they all talked at once, but on quieting them down I finally gathered the following: A day or two before some mounted police with a half-breed visited their camps and took all the men prisoners as rebels, in spite of much protestation as to their loyalty. The women cried and begged me to see the authorities and get them set free as soon as possible or they would all starve. This I promised to do, and drove on to Prince Albert, going direct to the Indian Agent's Office. I at once asked him to have these Indians released, stating I could bring positive proof as to their loyalty and further account for their movements throughout the rebellion. He said his interpreter had recognized most of them in the Batoche fight. I demanded to be confronted with him, but this he would not have. Finally, after some discussion, we had some words and he ordered me out of his office in a very pompous manner. I kept the news hot to Ottawa and the Indians were released immediately, much to the delight of their families. He probably meant well, but it was a very unwise move on the part of any Indian agent to treat Indians unjustly who had remained loyal, and if his action had been sustained would have cost the country a lot more trouble.

Again my memory is treacherous, but I am of the opinion Mr. Agent's services were dispensed with very shortly after this.

Road Drag Competition

Saskatchewan Government Hinging Up Substantial Prizes to Keep Up Interest.

The Saskatchewan Department of Highways announces that the ninth annual Road Drag competition will start officially this year on June 1st and end on September 30th. Last year there was a substantial increase in the prizes awarded, the number of entries far exceeding that of any previous year, a total of 154 entering, with a total mileage drag of 521½ miles. This year the prizes are still further increased. The first prize will be \$175 instead of \$150 paid last year. The second prize will be \$150, and the third prize \$125, an increase of \$25 in each case. The roads of the first and second prize winners in all districts will be inspected again after the regular prizes have been awarded and of these roads the one that is judged best will receive a grand prize of \$250, the second best a grand prize of \$150, and the third best a grand prize of \$100.

In addition to the above prizes, all entrants which continue in the competition during the season and show improvement will be placed in an honorable mention list of two classes, Section A and B.

Those comprising Section A will be paid at the rate of \$15 per mile, and those comprising Section B will be paid at the rate of \$10 per mile.

All the above prizes will be paid in the following proportion: 75 per cent. to the competitor winning the prize and the remaining 25 per cent. to the winning operator. This applies to both regular and grand prizes, but not to awards made to those included in the honorable mention list.

The competitive roads will be inspected each month during the season, and the condition of the road at the time of entering, the character of the soil, the amount of traffic and other general conditions affecting it, and the state of the road during the season and when the competition closes, will be taken into consideration in awarding the prizes.

The judging will be done by points and the awards of the prizes will be made by disinterested judges appointed by the department, the decision of the judges being final. No withdrawal of a road will be accepted after June 1, 1921.

Noisy Fish

They Do Not Lead Life Of Perpetual Silence.

One thinks of fish as leading a life of perpetual silence down under the water, writes a correspondent. But this generalization is not true in all cases. Lying anchored in a small boat at night in Florida waters, one may sometimes hear a school of sea drums go swimming by below. "Wop, wop, wop," they seem to say. There is the little trumpet fish, so called, whose identity is open to question, technically speaking, that will at times lurk under the boat and intrigue you with its elfin tutting. Many species utter croaking or grunting sounds when caught, the various species of grunts owing their name to this habit.

Many Britons in U. S.

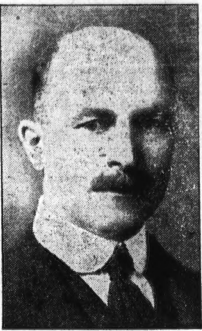
According to Report They Now Out-number Even the Irish.

Who would imagine that there are more people of British origin, exclusive of Irish, in the United States than in Great Britain itself? Who would believe that there is a constant growth of British-born inhabitants in the United States, and that they outnumber the Irish? In 1890 the number for the British born was 3,983,500, against 4,795,681 for the Irish, but since then the British element has surpassed the Irish. The increasing prosperity of Ireland in recent years and the industrial unrest of England probably explains the fact that the English arrived there in greater numbers than the Irish; the fact that Ireland is a very small country compared with England is also important. In the great immigration that took place in the two years preceding the World War the English were much more numerous than the Irish or the Germans, and, in the flood which is now starting in, the same tendency is even more marked.

The Members of the Family.

The primary advantage the junior partners enjoy is that the senior partner, Great Britain, looks after and supports their defence. Their foreign relations, accordingly, are properly a concern of the Mother Country. The essential community of interest has been emphatically demonstrated when the colonies have taken up arms at England's call, though they are free to refuse such support. England has fought many wars without asking or expecting aid from them, but they are always ready. —Providence Journal.

Popular Railway Official



Major W. M. Kirkpatrick, Asst. Freight Traffic Manager, C.P.R. Western Lines.

Why Dominions

Stay With Britain

Are In A Stronger Position Than If Independent.

There are convincing reasons why Britain's self-governing colonies do not "cut the painter." In all relations with the great foreign powers, Canada, New Zealand, Australia or South Africa are in an incomparably stronger position now than they would be if they were independent. Every Canadian knows that this is true of our neighbors to the north, and Canada is by far the most favorably situated to set up in business on her own account.

The exhilarating sport of twisting the British lion's tail has been lamentably overdone. It is as well to remember that the lion is still a complete and healthy animal, with all the attributes of lions, plus an astonishingly good temper. —Wall Street Journal.

Canada's Future

Centres in West

Editor Claims Western Coal Is Guarantee of National Independence.

That western coal is the guarantee of our national independence, was the declaration made at a Canadian Club luncheon in Montreal by F. W. Gray, editor of the Canadian Mining Journal, who was speaking on "The Commercial and National Aspects of the Canadian Coal Supply."

Mr. Gray said that in the west lies the future workshop of Canada and that Canada had 17 per cent of the world supply and 71 per cent of the Empire's supply of coal. The maritime provinces contained 7 per cent of our coal reserves, he said, all good bituminous coal, while the western fields contained the balance.

World's Biggest Ship

Former German Liner Bismark Will Be Called Majestic.

The former German liner Bismark, the largest ship in the world, recently purchased by the White Star line, from the reparations commission is to be renamed the Majestic.

She will be the second notable Majestic to fly the British flag. The original ship of the name—and a queen of the seas in her day—was launched in 1889 and broken in 1914, her hull and machinery going to the manufacture of war munitions. The new Majestic, 86,000 gross tons, is about five times the size of her predecessor.

Cave 80,000 Years Old.

According to a report from Bruenn, a most important discovery was made near Prarau, Moravia, of a famous cave of the stone age estimated to be eighty thousand years old. The cave contained 20 skeletons of the family of a mammoth hunter and nearby the remains of more than one thousand mammoths and many thousands of mammoth teeth carefully sorted by the hunter. Some forty thousand utensils of various materials were found, a number of which were well made, showing a considerable degree of culture.

Weights Smallest Particles.

Professors Peterson and Stroomberg, respectively of Gothenburg and Stockholm Universities, are said to have perfected a new invention which is called "the microscale," which it is asserted is capable of registering weights as low as one three-millionth of a milligram. It is declared that the invention will prove most important in chemical and physical research. The milligram is equivalent to one one-hundredth of a grain.

Four Mile Leap From The Sky Is Called The Thrill of Thrills

A Speechless Count

A Succinct Size-up of the Ex-German Ambassador to the U.S.

Count von Bernstorff says he is the last man in the world to write about ex-President Wilson. He might have made it broader, and said that he is the last man to write anything worth reading about anybody who represents honesty and despises treachery and deceit. The Count is right for once. He is about the poorest qualified of all publicly known characters to express an opinion upon any man who recognizes public office and honorable conduct to have any tangible relationship. Mr. Wilson could have no higher recommendation to the good opinions of decent people than that Count von Bernstorff dislikes him to the point of being unable to talk about him in language fit to print. —Edmonton Bulletin.

Laziness and Poverty

Lack of Thrift and Indolence Contribute Largely to Poverty of the World.

If there were a hundred times as much wealth in the world as there is at present, and a hundred times as much foodstuffs, there would be poverty and hunger somewhere. People would still be starving somewhere because of the selfish, hoarding instinct of the so-called successful on the one hand and the thriftless methods of the lazy, indolent ambitious people on the other hand. In other words, greater production would not solve the poverty problem.

Someone has estimated that the farmers could raise wheat enough to supply to every family about ten barrels of flour. Each man also would have so many bushels of corn and potatoes, to say nothing of the amount of buckwheat, rice and other things. There is no need for anybody to go hungry. The lack of thrift, the habits of indolence, the unwillingness to work or to pay the price for attainment, are the causes of most of the poverty of the world.

Taking Interest in Prisoners

British Convicts Are Thrilled By An Address On Business.

Men incarcerated in Wandsworth prison, England, may be given a business education as a result of the interest aroused there recently by a lecture on the "Romance of Business." Many of the prisoners asked for further talks on business, and a number of them on invitation from the presiding chaplain, questioned the lecturer, asking whether practical instruction could not be given that would make them useful in business offices after they were released. Those who attended, were, for the most part, good offenders who had records for fight behavior, and all were anxious to find new openings in life when their sentences expired. It is understood the prisoners may be taught shorthand, typewriting, elements of banking and commercial correspondence.

Chinese Careful of Books and Papers.

To destroy a newspaper, even though it is a week old, shows in the opinion of the Chinese, a gross lack of character; to crumple a printed advertisement shows the haste of unreason; to toss a book carelessly on the floor shows a tendency toward violence; to tear a printed page shows that you are mentally deficient. It is a sad commentary on the quality of much of our reading that we of the western world, where literacy is rare, have so little reverence for the printed page.

Furs From Far North.

About a million dollars' worth of raw furs has reached Edmonton from the far north, representing the annual pack of the Hudson's Bay and Northern Trading Companies from their Mackenzie River and Arctic coast ports. The pack, which is considered a good average aggregation, and in excess of 1919, will be shipped to London by ship. A further consignment is still expected and will substantially swell the total pack.

Would Emulate Manitoba.

A rural credit system similar to that of Manitoba where the government finances loans out of deposits of the people in its own savings banks, was urged upon the agricultural committee of the B.C. Legislature by the Board of Farmers' Institutes. The matter is being considered.

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"If you would attain the ultimate in thrill and have some conception of what 'taking a chance' means, I can recommend a four-mile drop from above the clouds, with the proper working of a bit of mechanism deciding whether your jump is to be into eternity," said Sergt. Ensel Chambers, 135th U.S. Aero Squadron. He had been asked what his thoughts were as he slid from an airplane 22,000 feet in the air and took the chance which gave him the world's record for parachute jumping. The record jump was made at Post Field, the aerial station at Fort Sill, Okla., and was the spectacular feat of the mammoth aerial circus staged by agnys flyers.

"The altimeter registered 21,000 feet," said Ensel, "when Lieut. Wagner, my pilot, looked back and said 'you had better jump, as I cannot make it any higher.' I started up out of my seat, only to fall back exhausted. I had great difficulty in breathing on account of the tremendous height, and I could see that the lieutenant was in distress. I was afraid of losing consciousness, and pulling myself together, I stood up.

"Get ready and jump," shouted Wagner. I could just hear him above the hum of the motor. I slid off over the side of the seat and as I did so I heard Wagner shout, 'Goodby.' I thought it was goodbye in truth, for I must have dropped fully 2,000 feet before the parachute opened. In reality it could have been five seconds, but it seemed to me as many minutes as I worked at the lever which released the parachute.

"I thought it was not going to open and was preparing to try to release the auxiliary parachute strapped to my back when I was brought up with a jerk and realized the bag had opened and that I was 'safe,' although still nearly four miles from earth. After that it was clear sailing. I drifted in a southeasterly direction. I was revived by the change of atmosphere, and looking back I could see Wagner just emerging from a cloud. Later he told me as soon as I left the plane he went into a nose dive as he was afraid of losing consciousness.

"I saw I was going to make a fair landing in open country, and I opened the second parachute. The two bags dragged me for half a mile after I 'hit,' but with the exception of a few bumps and scratches I didn't have a bad time. It was all routine with the exception of that one flash of thought that the parachute was not going to open, and believe me, you can't put into words the way you feel under these circumstances. You'll always get your thrill in parachute jumping is that moment when you wonder 'will it open?'

Chamber's record is accepted as official. The registered height by altimeter was 21,000 feet, which, with the height of 1,200 above sea level, makes the official record for the jump 22,200 feet.

Self-Binder Is Important Invention

Modern Farm Implements Have Greatly Increased Production.

Beyond question the invention of the self-binder is the most important development in the farm machinery field. The use of this machine is largely responsible for the reduction of the time required by one man to produce, harvest and thresh a bushel of wheat, from approximately two hours in 1840 to 10 minutes at the present time.

More recent years have seen the development of manure and straw spreaders, force-feed corn shellers, potato planters, diggers and sorters, beet tools of various kinds, and many other lines of implements intended for the efficient operation of the farm, most important among which are the internal combustion engine and finally the farm tractor.

While it is impossible to determine the extent that modern farm implements have increased the production per acre, it is certain that it is only through their use that the large increase in population has been supported and sufficient labor liberated to permit of the present manufacturing and commercial activities in our towns and cities, and yet provide sufficient food with which to sustain the race. With the implements in use 60 or 70 years ago, no such conditions of development as maintained today is thinkable.

In the Molucca Islands cloves were once used as money, and at a much later date bitter almonds were so used in some parts of India.

Canada Takes High Honors at Florida

Thirty States and All Dominion Provinces Compete at State Fair.

Premier honors for quality of agricultural products were carried off by Canada at the recent state fair in Florida. The products of 30 states and all Canadian provinces were entered in the competition and were viewed daily by 12,000 visitors. In honoring Canada with the grand award "for excellence and quality," the managing committee of the Tampa fair tendered a special invitation for another big Canadian exhibit next year.

Agricultural experts who, under the direction of the government, have been advancing scientific farming throughout the rich agricultural stretches of the Dominion were elated over this latest victory.

Only a short time ago J. C. Mitchell of Dahinda, Sask., won the grand sweepstakes for wheat at the international livestock and international grain and hay shown in Chicago. It was the second consecutive year that he had won the championship of North America. At the same exposition J. B. Lucas of Cayley, Alta., won the sweepstake championship for oats, and Levi Weaver and his sons won the grand sweepstakes and international championship with their Alberta-bred Clydesdale stallion, Wee Donald. Many minor prizes also went to Canadian exhibitors.

Irma Cash Meat Market

SPECIAL HOME CURED - BACON -

made from local Hogs.
45c per lb. by the Piece.

FRESH and CURED MEATS
LARD and SHORTENING
ALWAYS ON HAND.
WANTED VEAL CALVES.

L. C. HATCH, Prop.
Irma, Alberta.

Buying or Selling at Calgary Stock Yards

No need of carrying large sums of money, certified checks, bank drafts, —no need to worry about exchange, etc., when buying or selling at the Calgary Stock Yards.

The new Calgary Stock Yards Branch of the Merchants Bank of Canada will serve you, by transferring funds to or from your home bank.

The Manager will also furnish any information you may desire re market conditions. Write, telephone, or wire.

There is a room in the bank for your use while at the Yards.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA
Established 1864.
IRMA BRANCH

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WE FILL YOUR ORDER AS WE RECEIVE IT.

We never substitute one kind or quality for another. Neither do we try to palm off poor lumber for the price of good lumber. It is our straightforward dealings that have inspired our customers with confidence. Buy here and get what you pay for.

BUSH MINE AND TOFIELD COAL
By the Load or Carload.

Farmers Mutual Lbr Co

P. J. HARDY
Manager

IRMA,
Alberta

A TRUE STORY TOLD IN RHYME.

Think just what you like, Tom,
I'm sure it can be done:
Why, the rent we're paying month by month
Would easily build a home.
Why! Just see the figures here, Tom,
Isn't it awful what we pay,
Let's make a start tonight, Tom,
And we'll own our home some day.

Come see us and let us show you how easily you can build a home for yourself.

"Better Lumber for Home Building."

IMPERIAL LUMBER CO., LTD.

IRMA, ALBERTA.

T. H. ELEMING, Manager, Irma, Alta.

THE IRMA TIMES

Irma, Alberta.

H. G. Thunell, Publisher.
H. W. Love, Editor.

An independent newspaper published every Friday at Irma, Alberta, Can.

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Canada, one year \$150.
Great Britain and U. S. \$2.00

ADVERTISING RATES

Reasonable rates are charged for display advertisements. Local notices in our paid local columns are ten cents per line first insertion and five cents per line each succeeding insertion. Legal notices 12c. per line first insertion, 8c. per line each succeeding insertion. Notices of festivals, lectures, concerts, and all entertainments of a money making character are 5c. per line. Resolutions of respect one dollar for each insertion. Card of Thanks 50c. Memorials, 50c. Notices of stray or estray animals, three insertions for one dollar. All changes of advertisements must be in not later than Tuesday to insure change for that week.

WHY THE CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS DO NOT PAY

There must be, of necessity, a certain bewilderment in the mind of the average citizen of Canada when he reads of what he regards as colossal deficits on our National Railways and of the earning of a surplus above dividends by its privately-owned competitor. And, as all great things once were small, so all seemingly great problems become simple when stripped to proper classification and proportion.

The Canadian railways problem is that although freight rates and passenger fares have been increased, there is a deficit on the publicly-controlled lines in Canada, greater this year than last.

What are the factors making up such a condition?

The costs of operation are no greater, relatively, on Canadian National Railways than on any other great railway in United States or Canada. The problem of costs is no more the peculiar problem of Canadian National Railways than it is the peculiar problem of the Canadian Pacific, of the New York Central, or of the Pennsylvania lines, which have been making such strenuous efforts lately to effect a reduction in certain departments. The increased costs factor is one that applies with equal force on any road from the Mexican boundary to the most northerly lines in Canada. It is not, then, the "Canadian National" problem.

The rates and fares allowed for the handling of tonnage on Canadian Railways are not too high, because it will be observed that the Canadian Pacific—mentioned because it has had time to mature in efficiency—reports less than half a million of dollars clear after paying its charges for 1920 on the operations of its railways and lake steamers. The great railways in United States are not earning enough money to get along comfortably. The rates are the same in Canada and United States, speaking generally, (although in some respects Canadian railways' rates are lowest in the world), but there is less advantage from them in Canada than in United States because Canadian railways have to pay more for big items, such as coal, than American railways do.

It is conceded that the Canadian Pacific railway is well managed and efficient, and yet all its efficiency would not have preserved it sufficient net earnings from its railway operations to pay its dividend if the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada had refused to permit the rates and fares to be raised. The tonnage—freight and passenger—available for the C. P. R. would not have sufficed to enable it to pay its way. Here then surely, is the key to the Canadian railway problem. The increases in rates and fares saved the Canadian Pacific from operating loss because they produced from the available tonnage and passengers the sufficient increased earnings to meet the higher wage and other operating expense increases. Hence in the fixing of this rate and fare increase, the necessities of the Canadian Pacific railway were considered as basic, and not those of the Canadian National. Had the latter been the "considered" road, and the elimination of deficits the desired object, the rate increase would have been still greater for, in that case, it would, necessarily, have been based upon the tonnage available to C.N.R. on the one hand, and the expenses of C. N. R. on the other.

This brings us face to face with the core of the Canadian railway problem—available tonnage.

Compare the position with that of a department store where the trade had to be built up. The proprietor would have to appoint his general office force, his department managers

and a certain number of salespeople. He would occupy a pretentious building, which he would see was adequately stocked. There would not be a continuous succession of goods passing across his counters to customers. But his maintenance costs would go on just the same.

The difference between this picture and that of the situation of the Canadian National is largely one of degree. Its lines were, in great part, pioneer in character, designed in times of great prosperity to expand the productivity of the country. They were not described as necessary at all for the handling of available tonnage. There was reasonable expectation that the wave of immigration would continue, that settlement and production would expand, and that the expenditure on the lines would be justified in the enhanced prosperity of the Dominion as a whole. This is true of the purpose of those who, in good faith projected the Canadian Northern, the National Transcontinental from Moncton to Winnipeg, and the Grand Trunk Pacific.

The Canadian Pacific was complete as a transcontinental system in 1886 and has, therefore, been in business for 35 years. Settlement began, and expanded along its right-of-way. Towns were commenced, and marketing was organized to function by its lines. All of this meant production—tonnage—and it is that advantage in start that furnishes the density of traffic, both in freight and passenger business, the privately-owned lines gets along with today.

The C. N. R. lines were, of necessity, built in the unsettled—unopened areas to the north of the first transcontinental. Even the idea that the north and west might be fertile was openly scoffed at. The road had to be built in the face of the rankest sort of pessimism on the one hand, and visionary optimism on the other. But governments, both provincial and federal, knew that the dream of the future laid down was to function chiefly to make possible the production of natural products by opening up great areas to the labor of man and they backed the railways in some cases to the full extent of their financial resources.

Older Canadians will remember that the ideal was realized in great parts. Towns sprang up as by magic all over the territory served, and many of these new communities became cities. Settlers poured in. Products of the farms rolled over the rails to the head of the lakes where the C.N.R. soon had the largest consolidated grain elevator plant in the world. The septicisms were proved to have been wrong. The soil of the arid lands beyond the dreams of optimists even. It was so fertile that the Saskatchewan Valley lands the C.N.R. opened up, became the centre of what was known as "The Bread Basket of the Empire".

This success, as a matter of fact, encouraged the promotion of the G. T. P.—National Transcontinental railway development. It was felt that in Canada to support three transcontinental systems. The N. T. R. G.T.P. line was constructed from Moncton, N. B., to Prince Rupert, B. C., with a branch to Fort William and other branches to other centres in the prairie provinces.

The C. N. R. lines were connected, back of Lake Superior, between east and west, and the main line extended from Edmonton through the Yellowhead Pass to Pacific tidewater at Vancouver.

Canada then entered the war period. The tide of immigration stopped. The productive power of the nation was changed to suit the altered conditions. Some half million of our men went overseas and the majority of those remaining were busy with work calculated to advance the war effort. The era of expansion was closed and so also was the work of developing tonnage so necessary to the success of the plan under which the bulk of the new mileage was projected and built.

We, as Canadians, are in the position of having under our control a transportation manufacturing plant—the product being ton miles and passenger miles, which mean the movement of a ton of freight one mile and of a passenger one mile. But our plant cannot get enough raw material—tonnage—and passengers or to maintain its production at the economical point. The number of freight and passenger trains is not large enough to spread properly the maintenance charges, while the stationary and movable equipment is capable of handling a greater output with the addition of a slightly greater cost. An extra revenue train on the "National" lines each way per day, would wipe out the deficit at the rates existing. The deficit, due to a shortage of tonnage available can be removed by the necessary increase in tonnage, and by that only.

The question of management, not

ters into the Canadian railway problem only as to the degree of efficiency in which the available tonnage is moved over the lines.

Could the deficit be any less? It is proposed to set out in this series, the comparison between the costs of maintenance of a mile of line on the C. N. R. and on the Canadian railways as a whole; the costs of securing traffic; the comparison of general expenses; the costs of maintaining motive power and rolling stock; and the costs of transporting people and their goods over the lines. These are the reasonable measured tests of efficiency as between the handling of traffic over one set of rails as compared with the same service over those of a competitor.

HOW WOMEN WEAR THEMSELVES OUT.

Editor Calgary Herald:

I see quite a discussion going on amongst your correspondents regarding Women's Institutes, and, as a nominal member I would like to have my "say." I have said that I am a nominal member, as I am not a hard enough worker to call myself an active member. An active institute worker, such as some I know, should be classed with miners and piano movers so far as work is concerned, and their husbands would need to be millionaires. I joined the institute, being interested in community welfare and expecting that we would discuss some needed reforms and then go right after it with all our old influence and our new club—the vote. If a deserted wife and children needed help, help them if necessary, but at the same time agitate for legislation covering such cases. Those children do not belong to the woman but to the state. When the boys become old enough, if she has succeeded in keeping them from starving (the militia act steps in and makes soldiers of them. Why is the government not just as much interested in the new material as a finished product? In other words, why can't they have sustenance as infants as well as soldiers and not be branded as charity objects either? But the Institutes I attended did not seek for such reforms and the vote was never mentioned. If anything was done it must be done in the primitive old ladies aid style, by selling home-cooked when other women thought it too hot to cook, the members supplying all the materials, of course. Then if the cemetery was to be fixed up, it was the same way. My way would be to tell the council to have the cemetery fixed up or we'd elect a council that would. I just fancy a lot of men working like cat heavers and supplying their own materials to build, say, a loading platform, or anything they had a perfect right to demand. Take a rest room, for instance. The business men in a town have a perfect right to install one. If they don't we can sit comfortably at home and make out our orders to the mail order houses. I remember when I lived near Winnipeg I would go right to E—s and I could make myself comfortable in every way until my train time. No dreary dragging round putting in time like in these wretched small towns. I will never help get accommodations for small-town shoppers; it's up to the business folks.

Women will have to realize what the vote means to them and not wear themselves out nor spend their husband's money in such a way. Of course there are women who like to splutter around and "busy" themselves about nothing. To them I have nothing to say. I am considering the ones who really wish to see something accomplished in the quickest, surest way. I think the women's organizations should agree on what they want and the rectitude of it and their vote and influence will do the rest, but as for these primitive methods of working, I've no use for them. More brain and less brawn would be my watchword!

MRS. ANNIE S. ARMSTRONG,
Fahyan, Alta.

BUSINESS OPENINGS

IN THE WEST

The Industrial and Resources Department of the Canadian National Railways has issued a newly compiled list of business opportunities at points on CNR and GTP lines in Western Canada, covering the country from Lake Superior to the Pacific coast. The list contains 1755 openings embracing practically all commercial, industrial, mechanical and professional callings usually found in urban communities. Since the first list was published two years ago over 800 persons have found satisfactory locations by means of this convenient medium. Copies of the list may be obtained on application to the general agent of the department at Edmonton or Winnipeg.

Business Directory

IRMA L.O.L. No. 2066
Meets on the last Thursday of each month in the Co-op Hall. Visitors always welcome.

J. S. Yarr, W. M.
W. Ketchen, R. S.
S. J. Brown, S.

I. O. O. F. No. 56

Irma Lodge Oddfellows
Meets every Tuesday evening in Co-op Hall. Officers for present term are:

Bro. Geo. Sawyer, J. P. G.
Bro. A. Knapp, P. G.
Bro. N. M. Mathison, V. G.
Bro. Chas. Wilberham, R. Secy.
Bro. C. G. Hocking, Fin. Secy.
Bro. R. J. Tate, Treas.
Visiting Oddfellows are always welcome.

H. W. LOVE

REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE,
LOANS
IRMA, - - - ALTA.

ROYAL BLACK PRECEPTORY NO. 1036

Meets on the second Monday of each month in the Co-op Hall. Visiting Sir Knights always welcome.

J. W. Graydon, W. P.
Dr. S. R. McGregor, Reg.
J. W. Wyatt, Treas.

J. W. WYATT

Notary Public
Real Estate, Loans, Fire and Life Insurance.
Conveyancing
Main St. Irma, Alta.

FIELDHOUSE & HUNTER

BARRISTERS - SOLICITORS
NOTARIES
Money to Loan.—Fire and Life Insurance Written
Main St. - - - Irma, Alta.

Irma Blacksmith Shop

All Kinds of
Blacksmithing
and Repairs

M. K. McLeod
Proprietor

Cream

sell your cream to the
Swift Canadian Co.
Ltd for SPOT CASH
and a straight deal on every can.

IRMA BUYER
F. W. Watkinson

Dr. S. R. McGregor

Physician and Surgeon
Day and night calls at office
back of Drug Store.

S. R. BOWERMAN AUCTIONEER

for the Province of Alberta, will be pleased to communicate with any person wishing to put on a sale. Have had 8 years' experience. Write or phone at my expense.

ADDRESS PHONE NO. 86
Wainwright :-: Alberta

Dr. H. H. LOCKWOOD
—DENTIST—
Wainwright --- Alberta

IRMA HARNESS SHOP

ALL KINDS OF
HARNESS REPAIRING
Harness Parts made to
order
Terms Reasonable and
Satisfaction Guaranteed

Geo. M. Manners
NEXT TO Edmonds Hotel
IRMA --- ALTA.

U.G.G.

STOCK CLEARING SALE OF COAL

Just a limited amount to
be cleared at a reduced
price.

DON'T MISS THIS.

R. R. V. Maguire,
AGENT.

OIL LEASES

WANTED

Good Oil and Gas lease
on royalty basis in Irma
field. Give location and
date filed.

H. W. LOVE
IRMA.

Irma G. W. V. A.

Meets in Rest Room first
saturday evening 7 p.m.
Each month.

Rheumatism

Neuritis, Sciatica, Neuralgia.

Templeton's Rheumatic Capsules

Have brought good
health to half-a-million
sufferers.

A healthful, money-saving remedy,
well known for fifteen years, pre-
scribed by doctors, sold by drug-
gists, \$1.00 a box. Ask our agents
or write for a free trial package.
Templetons, 142 King W., Toronto

Local Agent
Bassett's Drug Store



E. J. Bridgeman, B. A., Opt. D.,
Honor Graduate Canadian Ophthalmic
College, of Toronto, Eyesight Spec-
ialist and Professional Optometrist,
Saskatoon, Sask. Eyes examined.
Glasses supplied. Will be at Irma
Drug store, on

FRIDAY, APRIL 8th
Headaches, stomach trouble and ner-
vousness, caused by eye strain, can
be cured. Many school children have
eye strain that should have prompt
attention. I do not prescribe glasses
unless absolutely needed. Lenses
ground at our own plant and the lat-
est fittings supplied in the latest
styles. All work absolutely guaran-
teed. Send all repairs to 711 Sixth
Avenue, Saskatoon, Sask.

Wants, Notices Strays, Etc.

BRAND NOTICE

A "Cattle branded OL (half circle un-
derneath) are the property of H.W.
LOVE, IRMA. Kindly notify and they
will be taken away.

HAY FOR SALE, BALED—\$14.00
per ton, F.O.B., Irma.—A. Weigwirth
Irma, Alta. 49-53p

STRAYED—to 16,46-8-4 one 2 year
old red steer stub horn on left side no
visible brand, weight about 900 or
1000 lbs.
50-2c F. J. Yonker, Irma

FOR SALE—Pure Red Bobs from
Seager Wheeler stock, cleaned, per
bushel \$4.00. This matured in 90 days
last year and yielded 60 bushels per
acre.

Kitchener Wheat, this is a large-
berried wheat and a heavy yielder,
matures same time as Marquis. Some
heads have over 70 grains. Cleaned
\$2.50 per bushel.

I will deliver orders in Irma. Bags
extra, 25c.
T. PAUL RICHMOND,
Hardisty, Alberta.

50-3

FOR SALE—very good grade
Aberdeen Angus Bull, rising one yr;
rugged and growthy, will make good
sire. Price right—G. A. Sisson & Co.
61-3c

SEED POTATOES FOR SALE Irish
Cobbler and WeeMcGregor—Jas.
Fenton, Irma. 52-3p

OWNER of S. W. quarter of Sec.
2-48-9 W of the 4th wishes to have
offer for same of cash, terms, crop
payment or lease. Write G. A. Cook,
Box 197, Watertown, S. Dak. 1-4p

Leave your laundry at—
J. C. Shirley's Barber Shop
for Snow Flake Steam Laundry, Ed.

Remember now is the time to get
your grain cleaned for seed. J. W.
Wyatt has several Grain Cleaners that
he will sell on terms until next fall
and you had better see him and get
one. 4t

FOR SALE—Western Rye Grass
Seed, Manchurian Seed Barley; 35
young sheep; Improved farm 110
acres broken, cheap.—Jared E. Brown,
Phone and P. O. Cummings, Alta. S. E.
82-47-7

NOTICE

In the Matter of the Estate of Chris
John Knudson, late of Irma in the
Province of Alberta, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
all persons having claims upon the
estate of the above named Chris John
Knudson who died on or about the
27th day of January A. D. 1920, are
required to file with the Administra-
trix Ina Clark Knudson, of Irma, Al-
berta by the 15th day of May, A. D.
1921, a full statement duly verified of
their claims and of any securities
held by them and that after that date
the said Administratrix will "distrib-
ute the assets of the deceased among
the parties entitled thereto having re-
gard only to the claims of which no-
tice has been so filed or which have
been brought to their knowledge.

Dated this 21st day of March, A.D.
1921.

FIELDHOUSE & HUNTER,
Solicitors for the Administratrix,
1-3 Irma, Alberta

IRMA MARKET

Prices subject to change without
notice.

WHEAT	
No. 1	1.50
No. 2	1.47
No. 3	1.44
OATS	
2 CW	.28
Extra Feed	.25
1 Feed	.22
RYE	
No. 2	1.15
Rejected	1.10
BARLEY	
No. 3	.48
No. 4	.45
No. 5	.42
FLAX	
No. 1	1.45
No. 2	1.40
STOCK	
Cows	3 to 6c
Steers	12c
Hogs	12c
PRODUCE	
Butter	40c
Eggs	2 1/2
Sugar	13 1/2
Flour	6.25
Potatoes	7 1/2

IRMA CAMP

By Wallace Fergie

The boys who live on the farms in
the district surrounding Irma have no
reason to envy the most favored town
or city boys in the matter of organ-
ized boys work, for in this district
may be found as interesting a pro-
gram for boys as may be found any-
where in the province.

The group of boys who met each
Saturday afternoon in the town of
Irma are known as the "Irma Camp
of Trail Rangers." They are all boys
who are keenly interested in the pro-
gram of Canadian Standard Efficiency
Training which forms the basis for
the work undertaken at the weekly
meetings.

The adult leader of the Camp is Mr.
Russell Love who is a graduate of the
University of Alberta, a farmer, and
a man with a real appreciation of the
value of boy life and a conviction that
there is no good reason why rural boys
should be deprived of a program of
activities which will help them broad-
en and develop their lives and give
them a better appreciation of the
opportunities for real living which life
on the farm offers.

When readers learn that the sixteen
boys who form the Irma Trail Rangers
Camp come from an area of 144 sq.
miles, they will see at once the reason
why there is good boys' work being
done in this district is not because
there are a lot of boys living close to-
gether. The boys are from five dif-
ferent school sections where there are
from two to four boys over twelve
years of age, and they ride or drive
long distances each week to attend
the meetings of their camp.

On Saturday, January 15th, forty
six fathers, mothers and sons sat
down to a banquet in the Methodist
Church, Irma. It was a bitter cold day
but a special gathering of the Trail
Ranger Camp was too important to
let a long cold drive interfere with its
success. A boy of twelve years acted
as chairman of the gathering and
carried through a fine fashion a pro-
gram of toasts and speeches inter-
spersed by songs and yells by the
Camp.

Fathers of the boys—all farmers—
declared their belief in the program
leader the boys are carrying out. They
declared they were ready to let the
boys off work nd make arrangements
for them to get to town in order that
they might meet with a lively whole-
some group of boys ad under a fine
type of leadership carry out a pro-
gram of educational, devotional, phy-
sical and social activities.

The secrets of the success of Irma's
boys' work are apparent. They do not
accept difficulties as a reason for not
doing it. Parents believe that the right
kind of manhood can only come from
boyhood which is given the best chance
to develop. The boys are encouraged to
do things for themselves rather than
have everything done for them. A man
is ready to give time from a busy life
to the important task of building Can-
adian Christian Citizenship.

The hope of all interested in rural
boy life is that the number of com-
munities where have the chance that
is being given to the Irma boys may
rapidly increase throughout the pro-
vince.

The answer is men. After all it may
be true that there is really no boy
problem, but only a problem of finding
men willing to meet their responsibil-
ity for the growing boys of the com-
munity in an intelligent and adequate
fashion. There is less reason today
than ever before for the failure of men
to meet the needs in the lives of boys.
Programs of work which have been
carefully prepared and fully tested
out are available for use. The help of
National and Provincial Secretaries
the facilities to assist in working out
a program and to help interest the
boys are to be had by all who are
willing to do their share in meeting
the needs of boy life.

Who are the boys of our commu-
nity? You think at once of the ones
from twelve to twenty who consti-
tute the immediate field for boys'
work. How are these boys growing
up? What kind of manhood is likely
to result from the interests to which
they now give themselves? Is the
answer you can give to these ques-
tions satisfactory? If not the matter
of getting some more constructive
plan of boys work under way in your
community should be given immedi-
ate and careful attention. Failure to
face the question fairly usually re-
sults in the boys spending their time
in the pool rooms, feeding upon the
filth of decayed minds and acquiring
character wrecking practices. They
suffer because the best men of the
community have failed to discharge
their obligation to the growing boy
life.

Boys work does not consist in doing
things for boys. If it did the boys of
this generation would be better off
than those of any previous day. But
we all know that the day comes in the
life of the boy when he is less inter-
ested in being done for than in having
an opportunity to do worth while
things for himself. Boys work of the

best type is giving boys the best pos-
sible chance to grow into fully devel-
oped manhood by the exercise of their
own powers. To do this calls for a
well organized plan of work and the
guidance and direction of interested
men.

Neither does boys work consist in
equipment. Many men think that if
they only could have a building, of a
game room, a playground, a gym-
nasium or other equipment the boy
life needs of their community would be
met. In many cases some or all of
these things might be desirable, in no
case are they essential to success and
all of them will not insure successful
boys work. The chief factor in good
boys' work is men who will give them-
selves to the guidance of character
building activities for the boys. The
human element is the chief determin-
ing factor. Character begets Character.
As was stated at the outset we are
facing a "man problem" rather than
a "boy problem." Boys are the raw
material out of which we must make
our citizenship. The material can be
utilized only by men who will give
themselves to the man making busi-
ness.

Any program of boys' work which
aims merely to keep the boys out of
mischievous, that they may not bother or
disgrace you, will never meet the need.
If the world is to become a better for
future generations to live in we must
produce a better product in the grow-
ing generation. Think of your boys in
terms of their future life, as fathers
of families, pillars of the church, lead-
ers in politics, and trustees of fortunes.
They must discharge these responsi-
bilities better than you are discharg-
ing them now. The program which
will meet this test must be more than
a pleasant diversion for the boys. It
must challenge them to the develop-
ment of the highest type of Christian
character and citizenship.

The program which meets this de-
mand and which men may adopt to
meet every conceivable set of circum-
stances is known as Canadian Stand-
ard Efficiency Training. It is the
most complete character building pro-
gram in existence and is so set up
that it provides men with all the tools
they need for the carrying on of a
thoroughly good boys' work program.
This is the sort of a program the boys
of your community need, and they
need it now.

—Agricultural Alberta

C.N.R. WESTERN MAP NOW BEING ISSUED

A revised edition of the map of Man-
itoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta is-
sued by the Industrial and Resources
Department, Canadian National Rail-
ways, has just come from the press.
It shows prominently all C.N.R. and
G.T.P. lines in operation, under con-
struction, and projected. Names of
stations are printed in clear type and
constraining color, while general fea-
tures of the country are given in fair-
ly full detail and distinctly. On the
reverse side of the map brief particu-
lars of 580 towns and districts served
by the system in three provinces
are given. This map is issued primar-
ily in connection with colonization
work abroad and in this mission has
had a very large demand, no less than
20,000 copies of the first issue hav-
ing been mailed in the United States
last year direct to applicants. There
was also a large request for it from
Banks, Commercial establishments,
and schools in all parts of Canada,
and it has been commended as being
one of the most useful maps of the
West ever published. It also has the
distinction of being an entirely West-
ern production. Agents of the Indus-
trial and Resources Department at
Winnipeg and Edmonton are now bu-
sy giving attention to applications
for the issue.

EDMONTON BULL AND HORSE SALES

With 251 Bulls and 36 Horses enter-
ed for sale by some of the best known
breeders in Alberta, the auction sales
of purebred bulls and horses in Ed-
monton on April 12th and 15th re-
spectively, will attract many buyers.
The bull offerings included 160 Short-
horns, 10 Aberdeen Angus, 33 Herefords,
4 Holsteins, 2 Ayrshires and 1 Galloway.
In the horse sale are included 7 Perch-
eron stallions, 2 Belgian stallions and
2 mares, and 21 Clydesdale stallions
and 4 mares. W. J. Stark of Edmonton,
Manager of the Show, will forward
sale catalogue on request.

In addition to the live stock attrac-
tion, there will be exhibits of sheep
dog work, auto polo games, etc.
Amongst the high class live stock on
exhibition will be included the Alberta
Government steers which won at
Chicago, and the Government stallions
—Craigie Masterpiece, the big Clydes-
dale, and Job the famous Percheron.
Information regarding excursion
rates may be obtained from the ticket

Irma Ice Cream Parlor

ICE CREAM, ICE COLD SOFT DRINKS

LUNGHERS AT ALL HOURS, FRUITS IN SEASON

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO AUTO PARTIES

Otto Bethge, Proprietor

Demand Al Azhar

Your Cigar Opportunity

Made in the province you make
your money in!

The Edmonton Cigar Factory, Limited.

EDMONTON ALBERTA CANADA

Two Varieties of Durum Wheat
FOR SALE

KUBANKA and KAHLA

It resists Rust, Dry Weather, Wet
Weather and yields One-Third
more than other Spring Wheat.

The best wheat for districts where
drought, rust and hot winds are
liable.

Price \$3.00 per bushel

J. R. LOVE

IRMA - - ALBERTA

M-A-K-E

the old boat look like new

Use Effecto



GIVE YOUR CAR A NEW
FINISH-DO IT YOURSELF
WITH ONE OR TWO COATS

OF
Effecto
AUTO
FINISHES

We have it!
Do it now?

W. Ketchin & Co.

ROYAL YEAST

is now made in square cakes. The number of cakes in a package has been reduced from six to five, but the five square cakes are equal in quantity to the six round cakes.

Each cake is wrapped in wax paper, insuring perfect keeping qualities.

Royal Yeast Cakes—make perfect bread.

R. W. GILBERT COMPANY LIMITED
Toronto, Ont.
MADE IN CANADA

Germans Lose Largest Liner

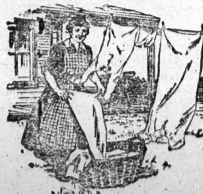
Largest Steamer Afloat is Shortly to Be Handed Over to Allies.

The German steamship Tirpitz, one of the masterpieces of German shipbuilding, and at present the largest steamer afloat, is now completed and is shortly to be handed over to the Allies.

She was originally intended for the Panama Canal route, and was constructed to carry 2,000 passengers in the Hamburg-American line's westward service to China. As in the case of the Vaterland, the Tirpitz was fitted out in the most elaborate manner. For her saloon passengers there is a marble swimming bath, said to be the largest afloat. The Tirpitz was laid up during the war and suffered some damage, but this has now been repaired. She is to undergo her trials at Southampton in the course of a few days, and will then, after a short voyage, be handed over to her new owners—London Times.

At a veritable excellent preparation is Mother Graves' Worm Expeller. It has saved the lives of countless children.

A Bear at Home. She said thoughtfully. "What is it?" responded the worried businessman, rather shortly. "I wish you could re-arrange your business a little bit." "How?" "So as to be a bear on the stock exchange instead of at home."



Wash Day and Backache

WASH day is the least welcome day of the week in most homes, though sweeping day is not much better. Both days are most trying on the back.

The strain of washing, ironing and sweeping frequently deranges the kidneys. The system is poisoned and backache, rheumatism, pains in the limbs result.

Kidney action must be aroused—the liver awakened to action and the bowels regulated by such treatment as Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. This favorite prescription of the well-known Receipt Book author will not fail you in the hour of need.

One pill a dose, 25c a box at all dealers, or Simmons, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

W. N. U. 1359

World Happenings Briefly Told

Members of the Toronto City Council have voted themselves big increases in salaries.

M. H. Neker, inventor of the famous 150 mm. gun used by the French army, has arrived in Montreal.

Preparations are in progress for the erection of a chain of military block houses to indicate the boundary of the new Ulster area in Ireland under the Home Rule Act.

The British Columbia Telephone Company has filed application for increases in exchange rentals and telephone charges amounting to \$397,000 per annum.

"Producers to Consumers" is the slogan of the United Farmers of Ontario. Their latest venture will be in the form of a cafeteria in Toronto, likely near the head offices of the organization.

The cabinet is considering the extension of the regulation of the Department of Immigration and Colonization which provides that an immigrant must have at least \$250 at the time of entering Canada.

Trade and commerce is being strangled in Canada through the increased freight rates put in effect some months ago by the Board of Railway Commissioners according to Sir Douglas Cameron, of Vancouver.

Do You Feel Like This When You Waken?

Do you feel blue, sickly, heavy, too tired to get up? If so, it's probably your liver which is slow and needs to be toned and stimulated by Dr. Hamilton's Pills. It's a wonderful change Dr. Hamilton's Pills will make in a few days. They relieve the system of poisonous wastes, they aid the stomach, improve digestion, increase your appetite. You'll feel like new all over after using this health bringing medicine. Thousands have proved it. Sold everywhere 25c boxes, or The Catarhizone Co., Montreal.

The Insult.

A man from the backwoods visited New York for the first time and went into a restaurant to have his dinner. All went well until the waiter brought him a napkin. The eyes of the backwoodsman flamed, and, pulling a six-shooter from his hip pocket, he told the waiter his mind.

"You take that blasted thing away at once," he said, venom. "I reckon I know when to use a handkerchief without having them darned things thrown out."

Miller's Worm Powders work so effectively that no traces of worms can be found. The pests pass away in the stools without being perceptible. They make an entire and clean sweep of the intestines, and nothing in the shape of a worm can find lodgment there when these powders are in operation. Nothing could be more thorough or desirable than their action.

A rplane Beat Cable and Telephone

Carried Message From London to Paris at High Speed.

In his interesting book on "Aerial Transport," published by Hodder and Stoughton, G. Holt Thomas recounts an incident in the history of the London-Paris air route which throws some light on the speed of European telephone service. "It was found necessary," he writes, "in the operation of this route to get through a very urgent message from London to Paris, and a telephone call was put through and a cable was sent, and at the same time one of our pilots, flying a high-speed Airco machine, started off from Hounslow to take through the message, in the form of a despatch, to Le Bourget. He made the flight in the astonishingly short time of one hour and twenty minutes, beating both telephone and cable. His speed worked out, in fact, at the very remarkable figure of 180 miles an hour."

The women of Lapland average only four 9 inches in height.

It Testifies for Itself.—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil needs no testimonial of its power other than itself. Whoever tries it for coughs or colds, for cuts or contusions, for sprains or burns, for pains in the limbs or body, will know that the medicine proves itself and needs no guarantee. This shows why this Oil is in general use.

"What sort of a woman is Mrs. Guff?" asked Mrs. Muff. "Well," replied Mrs. Duff. "She's one of those women who could wear a \$10,000 necklace and make it look like it came from the 10-cent store."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Minard's Liniment For Burns, Etc.

The Long-Waisted Frock is Smart



To him that hath shall be given.

Was the Biblical version of our modern saying: "Nothing succeeds like success." No it was not. Dr. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., who, over 20 years ago, gave to the world a Prescription which has never been equalled as a tonic for the weakness of women. Many women in every hamlet, town or city will gladly testify that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription did them a world of good. Ask your neighbor.

Another of this great physician's successful remedies is known as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and like the "Prescription," is now sold by druggists everywhere, in both liquid and tablet form. This medicine was a success from the start, for the list of men and women all over the universe who have successfully used it for indigestion and as a blood tonic and system builder, makes an amazing total of thousands.

By Gertrude Beresford.

Many of the most delectable frocks for the new season show that the location of the waistline is far below what is known as the natural waistline. However, dresses cut on such lines are exceedingly charming, especially among the youthful members of the fair sex. White Swiss enriched with blue dots is chosen for the development of this attractive frock. It has very short sleeves, but should its wearer elect to do so she may cover her arms with bangles. The skirt is designed with two deep flounces, which are bordered with Canton crepe in matching shade. The sash is of blue and silver ribbon.

Minard's Liniment For Dandruff.

Would Fan Publication

Veterans Oppose Plan to Publish Memoirs of the Ex-Kaiser.

As a result of rumors published in a British paper to the effect that a British firm was planning to publish the ex-Kaiser's memoirs, the Ottawa branch of the G.W.V.A. has strongly protested against such a publication. In a resolution passed, it was suggested that a petition be forwarded to His Majesty King George, urging him to use his great influence in preventing such publication. The resolution also urged an appeal to the government to make it illegal for any person in Canada to be found in possession of a copy of such memoirs, or of any newspaper or magazine, whether British, American or Canadian, containing such memoirs.

Your Asthma, Too. The efficacy of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy is not something that is merely to be hoped for; it is to be expected. It seldom fails to bring relief, and in your own individual case it will do the same. So universal has been the success of this remedy that every one afflicted with this disease owes it to himself to try it.

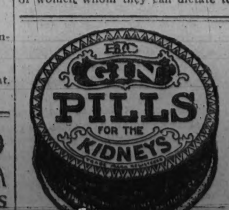
Dried Strawberry. Soon we shall have the strawberry as a dried fruit. A method of preserving it in this shape has been satisfactorily worked out, the product having the appearance of a small reddish fig, with the consistency of a raisin. The dried strawberry, it is said, retains the original flavor to a large extent.

Prunes are served to the inmates of Sing Sing prison on an average of twice a week, and 10,000 are used for one meal.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

The Reason. He—I wonder why three-fourths of the typists in business offices are women. She—I think it is because men like to feel that there is at least one class of women whom they can dictate to.

Quite Relieved. Lady—"I'm worried about my complexion doctor. Look at my face." Doctor—"You'll have to diet." Lady—"I never thought of that. What color would suit me best?"



Gently, but firmly insist on Gold Standard Tea The Codrille Company Ltd.

"When you eat let it be the best."



WAGSTAFFE'S Real Seville Orange Marmalade All Orange and Sugar—No camouflages. Balled with care in Silver Pans. ASK YOUR BROKER FOR IT.

Causing a Laugh.

It's easy to induce the world to laugh with you; all you have to do is to laugh at yourself.

How's This?

We offer \$100.00 for any case of catarrh that cannot be relieved by HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE. It acts internally and acts through the blood on the Mucous Surface of the System. Sold by druggists for over forty years. Price 75c. Testimonials free. E. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

The finest oil for watches and delicate machinery is obtained from the jaw of the porpoise, and costs from \$50 to \$100 a gallon.

No matter how deep-rooted the corn may be, it must yield to Hollaway's Corn Remover if used as directed.

War and the Newspapers

No Truth in Idea That Wars Are Good for Newspapers.

Every journalist knows that there is no truth in the popular idea that wars are good for newspapers. They are more frequently disastrous. As a consequence of the European war newspaper expenses grew beyond all precedent, and revenues have not increased in the same proportion. The newspaper today is the cheapest article that any man can buy. The amount paid for it frequently does not cover the first cost of the white paper upon which it is printed. It tends to limit the number of newspapers and consequently the expression of different shades of opinion that count for something in public affairs. It must lead to the concentration in fewer hands of the most powerful force in State organization.—Westminster Gazette.

The slow type of airplane is now playing its part in agriculture, the latest use to which it has been put being to scatter seed over prepared fields.

Spain has no Monday morning newspapers, for Sunday work of any kind in newspaper plants is forbidden by the government.

MARTIN-SENOUR PAINTS AND VARNISHES

"Save the surface and you save all" — Paint & Varnish

NEU-TONE

The Flat Oil Paint for Interior Decoration

For the walls and ceilings of any room in your house, most delicate and harmonious effects can be secured by the use of NEU-TONE. It is cheaper and more sanitary than wall paper and will last much longer because it can be washed without injury. It positively will not rub off.

NEU-TONE is made in eighteen shades, and by the use of various tints most pleasing combinations may be secured.

MARTIN-SENOUR PAINTS AND VARNISHES

NEU-TONE is easy to apply. It covers well and leaves no brush marks. Mix a little oil, sand, and water, which will hold them to any room in the house.

There is a special MARTIN-SENOUR product for every surface and for every purpose. Consult our nearest dealer, agent, or write to us, "Neu-Tone," "Flat Oil," "Varnish," "Trim and Country Lines" mailed free on request.

THE MARTIN-SENOUR CO.
MONTREAL, CANADA

"100% Pure" Paint For buildings, outside and in. SENOUR'S "FLOOR" PAINT. It wears and wears and wears. "Varnishes" beautiful and preserves Oil Cloth and Linoleum. "Marble-ite" Floor Finish. The one perfect floor finish. "Wood-Lac" Stain. Improves the wood and preserves the color.

LAND LAND LAND

Raw and Improved Farm Land

J. W. WYATT
"THE LAND MAN"
Main St. Irma, Alta.

AS

it is our intention to extend our lines for electricity to all parts of the town you would do well to see us and get the wiring on your house done now. We can do it cheaper now than when the busy season opens.

Our new stock of BURGESS BATTERIES and HOTSHOTS have arrived.

Irma Motors

JOINT PLATFORM U. F. A. AND LABOR IS TURNED DOWN

Largely attended special meeting of the East Clover Local Union, No. 3, of the United Farmers of Alberta, was held in the Orange Hall at Bremner, on Monday the 21st of March.

The meeting was called for the purpose of considering the proposed joint political platform of the farmers and labor men. By a unanimous vote the delegates rejected the platform, the feeling of the members being decidedly in favor of standing by the farmers platform as drafted by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and welcoming the co-operation of any individuals outside the U. F. A. who care to support it.

A resolution was passed protesting against the abolition of the private employment bureau in the province as the new system has worked to the detriment of the farmers.

More or Less Funny

Since a Chiropædic doctor in Michigan was able to stop a woman from talking we notice that the married men are taking a new interest in the profession.

People used to do a lot of wondering about what became of all the pigs. Now they are wondering what has become of all the corkscrews and bottle openers.

The Ryley girls are said to be getting so modest that instead of letting their best fellow kiss them on the cheek they let him kiss the powder puff.

VIKING

Mr. Basil Hilliker was suddenly taken ill last Wednesday and was taken to Edmonton on the evening train and on Thursday morning underwent an operation for appendicitis. The operation was successful and Mr. Hilliker is on the way to recovery. He was accompanied to the City by Mrs. Hilliker and son Harold. The entire community wishes Mr. Hilliker a speedy recovery. He was remembered on Easter day by a number of organizations and friends who sent flowers and best wishes for a complete return of his health.

One of our citizens says he has found a way to bring his wife home from an extended visit abroad without writing her the old gag about being lonesome. He just sends her a copy of the News with a piece cut out of it and she will rush home to see what he has been doing.

The proposed band concert by the Viking band has been postponed indefinitely on account of the illness of the bandmaster, Mr. B. Hilliker.

-HARPER-CLARKE.

On Saturday, March 26th, a quiet wedding took place at Clark Manor, when Margaret Clarke, the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Clarke was united in marriage to Allan R. Harper, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Harper. The Rev. C. G. Hockin officiated in the presence of the relatives of the bride and groom. Both families are old-timers and well-known farmers in the Irma district. After the ceremony a chivalrous dinner was served. Mr. and Mrs. Harper left on the evening train for Edmonton.

The Times joins with the community in extending heartiest congratulations to the newlyweds.

LOCAL NEWS

Miss Murray and Miss Maguire spent the holidays at Edmonton.

Mr. Cameron has been spending a few days at Clover Bar.

Mr. J. P. Molds, of Jarrow, is leaving for his former home in Denmark shortly.

Mr. J. W. Wyatt has been summoned to serve on the jury at Edmonton.

Mrs. W. E. Walker has been attending the teachers' convention at Edmonton.

Mr. Costin spent Easter with his son Clarence and left Monday night to attend the teachers' convention at Edmonton.

The last few days fine weather has thawed most of the snow.

The Easter concert given by the Sunday school and choir in the church on Easter Monday was a splendid entertainment. The evening was very stormy and many were prevented from enjoying it but those who braved the weather were well repaid. Irma has musical talent and need not be ashamed to speak about it. We would not like to pick out any as superior. Their performance was all good. Music is cheering and with this talent in use our church services should be more inspiring. The Sunday school end of the program was equally good in its kind and the boys and girls were glad to tell of the meaning of Easter.

Lots of people may sympathize with the under dog, but nobody is foolish enough to bet on him.

The starving Chinese are shipping great quantities of eggs to this country and selling them in competition with our home products. We would suggest that they keep their food products at home and feed the people of their own country.

HAIDING WOMEN IMMIGRANTS



CHRISTMAS DINNER
DORCHESTER HOUSE

In the midst of the city of Montreal, half-way between the uptown and downtown business districts, on the corner of two of the best residential streets, there stands, surrounded by large shade-trees, a substantial and comfortable old-fashioned stone dwelling-house. On one of the pillars of the wide respectable-looking entrance is a brass plate announcing the house to be Dorchester House, the Canadian Women's Hostel of Montreal.

This house is the Montreal headquarters of the association, which with the aid of the Government has undertaken to provide a welcome for the women of the old lands coming to make their homes in Canada, no matter what may be their nationality or religion. The house stands for a welcome to those women from beyond the sea, but it also stands for many other things, such as safety for each the most inexperienced traveler, kindness and assistance during the first days of isolation, lodgment in strange surroundings, employment for those seeking work, and a friendly headquarters until the stranger feels her feet firmly established in the new land.

During the five years the association has been in existence the hostel has proved a boon and its workers have befriended thousands of girls and women from the old lands. Since the removal in May, 1920, of the hostel to Dorchester House, its present beautiful and spacious quarters, the promoters of the work have been enabled more than ever to provide a veritable "home from home" for the girls and women newly arrived in Canada.

Montreal, a port city in summer and the great railway terminus of the east at all seasons, forms a sort of gateway to all parts of the Dominion west of the Maritime Provinces. Thus the functions of the hostel include the entertaining for a few hours of rest, of the weary traveler, the explanation of the methods of work of the hostel shows how every precaution is taken for the safety and comfort of the travelers. Before the boat arrives in dock the best train is due at the station and the name of every immigrant woman and girl on the boat has been received at the hostel. The newcomers of Dorchester House meet the boats and trains no matter how late they may arrive. The girls can identify them by means of a purple badge worn on the arm, which may be provided themselves with a small purple button by the immigration authorities. But whether received in the official button or not, if in need of help of any kind, if without friends in the country, if disappointed in meeting expected friends, they need only speak to the workers of the purple badge and the difficulties will vanish before wisdom and experience.

The stranger is straightaway brought to Dorchester House where they may obtain comfortable rooms and board at a very small expense, or if desirable, secure without employment remain 24 hours free of charge, during which time a post is found for them. Their going on to the west are taken to the hostel for a few hours rest while the procedure

for the remainder of the journey is explained, and they are started on their way. In the meantime the hostel advises friends at the end of the journey of their impending arrival.

If no such friends exist a representative of the hostel in the nearest center arranges for a church home for the friendless girl in her new home and through this connection the girl's friends are soon formed.

A casual visit to Dorchester House at any hour of the day or evening impresses the visitor that the house lives in every way up to its motto of "home from home." The girls who have once had a taste of its hospitality never feel, if in the city, to keep in close touch with its good work. There is no trace of "institution" about the home where the girls are and come in the freest possible manner under the kindly supervision of the Lady Superintendent who soon becomes after their mother-confessor and best friend in the country. The big lofty rooms are furnished with artistic yet homely taste, and the girls' own sitting-room, with its chairs and cozzies and a piano, is an ideal spot for friendly gatherings and play afternoons and evenings.

During the year of 1920 about 1,400 women and girls from the old lands were entertained in some way by the hostel. Many of the girls came to Montreal without prospect of work, without connections or even acquaintances in this country. The hostel positions for those wishing to remain in Montreal without charge to them, and afterwards kept in touch with them to see that they were happy and contented and had met with fair treatment.

As the largest field by far for women's work in Canada is domestic service, the girls, if at all capable in this line, are placed directly in good homes in the city. If further training is necessary the hostel arranges for classes in housework, and a few lessons in Canadian methods of housekeeping, which may be helpful at any of the overseas women.

HIRING OLD COUNTRY MEN.

This may help some other farmer to solve the hired help problem. Last year we had trouble getting good men so I put an advertisement for two men in the Daily Mail, London, England. Over a hundred applications were received. I engaged two men on the basis of \$300.00 per year and board. I have never had better men. They were so good that I paid them \$50.00 off harvest and then \$70.00 for harvest and threshing and made money by so doing, as they used me right. A brother of one of these two men is coming out this spring to work for for \$200.00 per year and his board. If he fills the bill he is to get more. My brother advertised last fall the same way and secured more than three hundred applications, the wages the same, viz. \$300.00 per year and board. He is bringing out seven young men, getting them jobs in the district.—E. D. The Nor-west Farmer.

D. P. Cameron, B. A., teacher at Alma Mater school, will give an address in the Co-op Hall on April 6th, at 8 o'clock P.M., subject, "The Transformation of England." Under auspices of Ladies Aid. Admission 35c.

No matter how comfortable the beds, however, the girl alone in a strange community, longing for recreation and the companionship of young people with a glimpse of faces from "over there." This is where Dorchester House again steps in. The house is open to the girls at all times and they may obtain any one of the three meals a day for the small charge of a shilling, a quarter in Canadian money. The use of the recreation rooms is entirely free of charge. There is never a day goes by that the girls do not drop in for tea and a visit. Thursday afternoons and evenings are gala occasions for the domestics in most Canadian homes. "The girls come to tea alone or in groups, and the meal is not well over when the rugs are rolled back from the sitting-room floor and a dance is in full swing. At all times the girls send their parents, and get their mail at Dorchester House, and come with their troubles and sometimes "bring a grocer and leave without it" in the words of the Lady Superintendent. In case of illness the hostel arranges for the girls entering a hospital if necessary, and if a rest is all that is required the patient can arrange to stay at the hostel. At the Christmas season holiday feasts at Dorchester House are the order of the day. Several of the city churches, as well as the hostel authorities, provide entertainments for the girls, and sometimes from 150 to 250 guests attend those parties.

During the summer of 1920 "Cupid" made of Dorchester House his Canadian headquarters for a few weeks. In one week five wedding parties took place in the parlors of the hostel. The brides who had come over to marry their boys were met by the Dorchester House, where the marriage was solemnized, and a little wedding reception given to celebrate the occasion after which the pair were given a send-off to their new home, usually the far western coast.

At Christmas, 1920, cards and letters poured in from all parts of Canada to Dorchester House, Montreal, from grateful girls.

SUMMER CAMPS AT MOUNT ROBSON AND JASPER PARKS

Plans have been completed by the Canadian National Railways for the opening of camps for summer tourists in both Jasper and Mount Robson Parks.

Jasper Park Camp which has been in operation for several years back will be located on the same site as previously, on beautiful "Lac Beauvert" about two miles distant from Jasper station. This camp, better known as the "Jasper Park Tent City" will be open for guests about June 15 and will be continued until Sept. 15th. Accommodation will be provided for from 75 to 100 guests. It will be operated by Mr. J. W. Brewster.

Mount Robson Park Camp will be located about 3 miles from Mount Robson station, and accommodation will be provided for from twenty to forty people. This is the second year for this camp, which is used primarily as a base for tourists going into the Mount Robson and Berg Lake region, situated about 8 or 10 miles from the base camp. The camp will be open for guests from July 1st to the end of August and will be operated by Messrs. Dennison and Brittain.

Somebody asks "where are the old-fashioned farmers who used to get up at 6 o'clock and work until 6 o'clock, while his wife kept an all 10 o'clock? Guess he is getting up at 10 o'clock to figure out his profits on wheat that cost \$2.00 to raise and sells for \$1.40; beef that cost 15 cents a pound to produce and sells for 8 cents and so on down the line of farm products.

IRMA POOL ROOM and BARBER SHOP

SOFT DRINKS TOBACCOS
CIGARS, Etc.

Agent for Snowflake Laundry.

J. C. SHIRLEY
PROPRIETOR.

Don't NEGLECT To Treat
Your Horses With

Shur-Shot Bot and Worm Remover

It is a Shur-Shot—We guarantee this preparation. On receipt of

\$3.00

we will send you postpaid enough to treat 4 large Horses or 6 medium Horses, or for

\$5.00

enough for 8 large or 12 medium horses.

Satisfaction or
Money Refunded

**Bassett's Drug
Store
Irma Alta**

NOTICE.

All cans now loaned by Creamery Co.'s or agents must be returned forthwith. The agents of Creamery Co.'s in Alberta are expressly prohibited under their respective contracts with the Companies from lending cans. The Manufacturers Section of the Alberta Dairymen's Association will pay a reward of five dollars to anyone proving that any Creamery Co. or agent has loaned cans to anyone or has not recovered before May 1st, 1921, from the borrowers of the same any cans which have heretofore been loaned. (Apr. 29.)

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF BUFFALO COULEE No. 453.

The Council of this District at meeting to be held 2nd April, 1921, at one o'clock at Saltaux School will receive applications and appoint officers as follows under the Municipal District Act:

Secretary-Treasurer, salary 900.00 per year.
Auditor, salary \$75.00 per year.
Assessor remuneration, \$4.00 per day and 10 cents per mile necessarily travelled.—Arthur Curtis, Secretary-Treas., Saltaux P. O., Alberta. 2t

How about a cream separator? J. W. Wyatt has several second hand cream separators in good working order to sell cheap and two new separators that are guaranteed for ten years. Terms to suit. 4t

ASTHMA USE RAZ-MAH No Smoking—No Spraying—No Snuff Just Swallow a Capsule

RAZ-MAH is Guaranteed to restore normal breathing, stop mucus gurgling in the bronchial tubes, give long nights of quiet sleep; contains no habit-forming drug. \$1.00 at your druggist's. Trial free at our agencies or write Templetons, 149 King W., Toronto.

Local Agent
Bassett's Drug Store